U.S. Department of Commerce U.S. Census Bureau



Privacy Impact Assessment for the CEN09 Cloud Services

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Reviewed by:	BYRON CRENSHAW CRENSHAW Date: 2020.08.05 16:25:		au Chief Privacy	Officer

U.S. Department of Commerce Privacy Impact Assessment U.S. Census Bureau CEN09 Cloud Services

Unique Project Identifier: [Number]

Introduction: System Description

Provide a description of the system that addresses the following elements: The response must be written in plain language and be as comprehensive as necessary to describe the system.

(a) Whether it is a general support system, major application, or other type of system

CEN09 is a general support system. The CEN09 Cloud Services general support system houses cloud based systems/components utilized by the U.S. Census Bureau. CEN09 can be described as the Census Bureau framework for cloud computing. Services/components in CEN09 spans multiple servers, and the physical environment is typically owned and managed by a third-party vendor at offsite facilities located in the United States. The third-party vendors used are Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP)-approved Cloud Service Providers (CSPs). These third-party cloud providers are responsible for keeping the data/information available and accessible, and the physical environment protected and running. Cloud services are bought or leased from the cloud provider, which transmits and stores user, organization, and application data.

(b) System location

AWS GovCloud is located in Oregon and Ohio AWS East-1 is located in Virginia and East-2 is located in Ohio AWS West-1 is located in California and West-2 is located in Oregon

(c) Whether it is a standalone system or interconnects with other systems (identifying and describing any other systems to which it interconnects)

CEN09 connects with/receives/maintains data from Census Bureau IT systems that are hosted on the CEN09 Infrastructure as a Service and Platform as a Service infrastructure/platforms.

(d) The way the system operates to achieve the purpose(s) identified in Section 4

CEN09 is the Census Bureau framework for cloud computing. Services/components in CEN09 spans multiple servers, and the physical environment is typically owned and managed by a third-party vendor at offsite facilities located in the United States. These third-party cloud providers are responsible for keeping the data/information available and accessible, and the physical

environment protected and running. Cloud services are bought or leased from the cloud provider, which transmits and stores user, organization, and application data.

The two current service models within CEN09 are:

1) Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) – as defined by the NIST Special Publication 800-145 – the customer is provided processing, storage, networks, and other fundamental computing resources where the consumer is able to deploy and run arbitrary software, which can include operating systems and applications. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure but has control over operating systems, storage, and deployed applications; and possibly limited control of select networking components (e.g., host firewalls).

The following IaaS are authorized to operate in CEN09:

- a. AWS GovCloud (US) Region (GovCloud) is a logically isolated AWS Region located in the state of Oregon (OR) designed to allow US government agencies and contractors to move more sensitive workloads into the cloud by addressing their specific regulatory and compliance requirements. Customer applications are built upon the standard AWS services, and are considered outside of the system boundary. Customers are responsible for managing the security controls within their application.
- 2) Platform as a Service (PaaS) as defined by the NIST Special Publication 800-145 the capability provided to the consumer is to deploy onto the cloud infrastructure consumer-created or acquired applications created using programming languages, libraries, services, and tools supported by the provider. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure including network, servers, operating systems, or storage, but has control over the deployed applications and possibly configuration settings for the application-hosting environment.

The following PaaS is authorized to operate in CEN09:

a. Amazon Web Services (AWS) GovCloud Platform as a Service (PaaS) model enables AWS to deliver hardware and software tools, needed for application development, to its customers as a service. A PaaS provider hosts the hardware and software on its own infrastructure. As a result, the PaaS frees the customers from having to install in-house hardware and software to develop or run a new application. The Census Bureau currently offers managed shared web service that makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale databases in the cloud. These services are available for deployment with the AWS GovCloud infrastructure. The Census Bureau is responsible for providing standard deployment and configuration of the PaaS offerings. Tenant applications leveraging the PaaS offerings are outside of the authorization boundary.

The CEN09 Cloud Services stores and maintains Personally Identifiable Information (PII) /Business Identifiable Information (BII) for different program areas at the Census Bureau. Access to this data is only accessible by CEN09 on the administrative level. CEN09 cloud

services IaaS and PaaS do not perform data dissemination however the IT systems hosted on CEN09 may.

(e) How information in the system is retrieved by the user

The CEN09 Cloud Services stores and maintains PII/BII for different program areas at the Census Bureau. CEN09 cloud service providers do not have access to the encryption keys of Census Bureau data so do not have access to the data.

CEN09 is not a system of records, therefore information is not retrieved at the PaaS and IaaS level by personal identifier.

(f) How information is transmitted to and from the system

Information is transmitted to and from CEN09 IaaS and PaaS cloud services only for authorized and lawful government purposes by employing secure communications with layered security controls including, but not limited to the use of validated FIPS 140-2 cryptographic modules and mechanisms to protect PII/BII.

(g) Any information sharing conducted by the system

Data type will depend on the proposed application residing on the IaaS and PaaS. Applications and software, covered by other CEN plans, residing on the CEN09 IaaS and PaaS may share PII/BII, however, the CEN09 IaaS and PaaS themselves do not share PII/BII.

Each service model provides a means to facilitate the secure transfer/storage/processing of the model's respective data. Encryption at rest and encryption during transport are enforced in Census Bureau GovCloud environments.

(h) The specific programmatic authorities (statutes or Executive Orders) for collecting, maintaining, using, and disseminating the information

It has been determined that CEN09 is not a system of records. As a result, IT systems containing PII/BII that are hosted on CEN09 are governed by the SORN(s) specific to the record types stored within the IT system and must be used in accordance with the purpose(s) enumerated in the SORN. The legal authorities for each IT system, containing PII/BII hosted on the CEN09 infrastructure, can be located in its respective SORN.

(i) The Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 199 security impact category for the system

The FIPS 199 security impact category for CEN09 is Moderate

Section 1: Status of the Information System

1.1 Indicate whether the information 1.1	mation system is a new or exist	ing system.
This is a new informat	ion system.	
X This is an existing info	ormation system with changes t	hat create new privacy risks.
— — (Check all that apply.)	, c	1
Changes That Create New Priv	acy Risks (CTCNPR)	
a. Conversions	d. Significant Merging	g. New Interagency Uses
b. Anonymous to Non- Anonymous	e. New Public Access	h. Internal Flow or Collection
c. Significant System Management Changes	f. Commercial Sources	i. Alteration in Character of Data
j. Other changes that create new accommodate new hosts that utili	privacy risks (specify): There has be ze CEN09 IaaS and PaaS.	een a scope change for CEN09 to
risks, and there is not a This is an existing info risks, and there is a SA This is an existing info	ormation system in which change SAOP approved Privacy Impartment on system in which change OP approved Privacy Impact Approved	act Assessment. ges do not create new privacy Assessment (version 01-2015).

Section 2: Information in the System

2.1 Indicate what personally identifiable information (PII)/business identifiable information (BII) is collected, maintained, or disseminated. (Check all that apply.)

Identifying Numbers (IN)					
a. Social Security*	X	f. Driver's License	X	j. Financial Account	X
b. Taxpayer ID	X	g. Passport	X	k. Financial Transaction	X
c. Employer ID	X	h. Alien Registration	X	1. Vehicle Identifier	X
d. Employee ID	X	i. Credit Card	X	m. Medical Record	X
e. File/Case ID	X				

n. Other identifying numbers (specify):

^{*}Explanation for the business need to collect, maintain, or disseminate the Social Security number, including truncated form: SSNs reside within IT systems residing on CEN09 infrastructure. Individual IT system PIA's will contain SSN justifications.

General Personal Data (GPD)				
a. Name	X	h. Date of Birth	X	o. Financial Information	X
b. Maiden Name	X	i. Place of Birth	X	p. Medical Information	X
c. Alias	X	j. Home Address	X	q. Military Service	X

d. Gender	X	k. Telephone Number	X	r. Criminal Record	X	
e. Age	X	l. Email Address	X	s. Physical Characteristics	X	
f. Race/Ethnicity	X	m. Education	X	t. Mother's Maiden Name	X	
g. Citizenship	X	n. Religion	X			
u. Other general personal data (specify):						

ι.	Occupation	X	e.	Work Email Address	X	i.	Business Associates	X
	Job Title	X	f.	Salary	X	j.	Proprietary or Business Information	X
	Work Address	X	g.	Work History	X			
l.	Work Telephone Number	X	h.	Employment Performance Ratings or other Performance Information	X			

Dis	Distinguishing Features/Biometrics (DFB)					
a.	Fingerprints	X	d. Photographs	X	g. DNA Profiles	
b.	Palm Prints		e. Scars, Marks, Tattoos		h. Retina/Iris Scans	
c.	Voice		f. Vascular Scan		i. Dental Profile	
	Recording/Signatures					
j.	j. Other distinguishing features/biometrics (specify):					

Sys	System Administration/Audit Data (SAAD)					
a.	User ID	X	c. Date/Time of Access	X	e. ID Files Accessed	
b.	IP Address	X	d. Queries Run		f. Contents of Files	
g.						

	Other Information (specify)
Ī	
I	

2.2 Indicate sources of the PII/BII in the system. (Check all that apply.)

Directly from Individual about Whom the Information Pertains						
In Person	Hard Copy: Mail/Fa	X Online				
Telephone	Email					
Other (specify):						

Government Sources				
Within the Bureau	X	Other DOC Bureaus	Other Federal Agencies	
State, Local, Tribal		Foreign		
Other (specify):				

Non-government Sources						
Public Organizations	Commercial Data Brokers					
Third Party Website or Applica	ntion					
Other (specify):						

2.3 Describe how the accuracy of the information in the system is ensured.

The accuracy of information is ensured by the program areas that hosts their applications on the CEN09 cloud environment.

CEN09 Cloud environments implement encryption at rest and encryption during transport to maintain the integrity of information on hosted systems. CEN09 cloud service providers do not have access to the encryption keys of Census Bureau data.

2.4 Is the information covered by the Paperwork Reduction Act?

	Yes, the information is covered by the Paperwork Reduction Act. Provide the OMB control number and the agency number for the collection.
X	No, the information is not covered by the Paperwork Reduction Act.

2.5 Indicate the technologies used that contain PII/BII in ways that have not been previously deployed. (Check all that apply.)

Technologies Used Containing PII/BII Not Previously Deployed (TUCPBNPD)				
Smart Cards	Biometrics			
Caller-ID	Personal Identity Verification (PIV) Cards			
Other (specify):				

X	There are not any technologies used that contain PII/BII in ways that have not been previously deployed.

Section 3: System Supported Activities

3.1 Indicate IT system supported activities which raise privacy risks/concerns. (Check all that apply.)

Activities			
Audio recordings		Building entry readers	

Video surveillance	Electronic purchase transactions	
Other (specify):		

X	There are not any IT system supported activities which raise privacy risks/concerns.
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Section 4: Purpose of the System

4.1 Indicate why the PII/BII in the IT system is being collected, maintained, or disseminated. (*Check all that apply.*)

Purpose		
For a Computer Matching Program		For administering human resources programs
For administrative matters	X	To promote information sharing initiatives
For litigation		For criminal law enforcement activities
For civil enforcement activities		For intelligence activities
To improve Federal services online		For employee or customer satisfaction
For web measurement and customization		For web measurement and customization
technologies (single-session)		technologies (multi-session)
Other (specify): To provide infrastructure capabilities for Census Bureau IT Systems.		

Section 5: Use of the Information

5.1 In the context of functional areas (business processes, missions, operations, etc.) supported by the IT system, describe how the PII/BII that is collected, maintained, or disseminated will be used. Indicate if the PII/BII identified in Section 2.1 of this document is in reference to a federal employee/contractor, member of the public, foreign national, visitor or other (specify).

For Administrative Matters:

Authentication information is received from CEN01 for employees and contractors for authentication purposes. This is used to provide access to the computing environments.

The PII collected in Section 2.1 System Administration/Audit Data (SAAD) and maintained by CEN09 is used for administrative purposes. The PII is collected from federal employees and contractors that use CEN09 IaaS and PaaS. User ID's, IP Addresses, Date and Time of Access, are collected for user access and cybersecurity investigative purposes.

Other:

PII/BII received from other CEN systems is maintained on CEN09 Cloud Services via it's IaaS and PaaS capabilities; data is not disseminated at this level. This data refers to all PII/BII maintained by other Census Bureau information systems – including data received from the public, federal employees, contractors, foreign nationals, and visitors.

5.2 Describe any potential threats to privacy, such as insider threat, as a result of the bureau's/operating unit's use of the information, and controls that the bureau/operating unit has put into place to ensure that the information is handled, retained, and disposed appropriately. (For example: mandatory training for system users regarding appropriate handling of information, automatic purging of information in accordance with the retention schedule, etc.)

The U.S. Census Bureau use of data/information presents possible threats such as internal breaches caused by employees within an organization. Today's most damaging security threats are not originating from malicious outsiders or malware but from trusted insiders - both malicious insiders and negligent insiders. Inside threats are not just malicious employees that intend to directly harm the Bureau through theft or sabotage. Negligent employees unintentionally cause security breaches and leaks by accident. To prevent or mitigate potential threats to privacy the U.S. Census Bureau has put into place mandatory training for all system users. All Census Bureau employees and contractors undergo mandatory annual data stewardship training to include proper handling, dissemination, and disposal of BII/PII/Title 13/Title 26 data.

In addition, the Census Bureau Information technology systems employ a multitude of layered security controls to protect PII/BII at rest, during processing, as well as in transit. These NIST 800-53 controls, at a minimum, are deployed and managed at the enterprise level, including, but not limited to the following:

- Intrusion Detection | Prevention Systems (IDS | IPS)
- Firewalls
- Mandatory use of HTTP(S) for Census Bureau Public facing websites
- Use of trusted internet connection (TIC)
- Anti-Virus software to protect host/end user systems
- Encryption of databases (Data at rest)
- HSPD-12 Compliant PIV cards
- Access Controls

The Census Bureau Information technology systems also follow the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards including special publications 800-53, 800-63, 800-37 etc. Any system within the Census Bureau that contains, transmits, or processes BII/PII has a current authority to operate (ATO) and goes through continuous monitoring on a yearly basis to ensure controls are implemented and operating as intended. The census Bureau also deploys a Data Loss Prevention solution.

CEN09 cloud service providers do not have access to the encryption keys of Census Bureau data so do not have access to the data.

The information in the CEN09 is handled, retained and disposed of in accordance with appropriate record schedules.

Section 6: Information Sharing and Access

6.1 Indicate with whom the bureau intends to share the PII/BII in the IT system and how the PII/BII will be shared. (*Check all that apply.*)

Daginiant	How Information will be Shared					
Recipient	Case-by-Case	Bulk Transfer	Direct Access			
Within the bureau	X		X			
DOC bureaus						
Federal agencies						
State, local, tribal gov't agencies						
Public						
Private sector						
Foreign governments						
Foreign entities						
Other (specify):						

The PII/BII in the system will not be shared.

- 6.2 Indicate whether the IT system connects with or receives information from any other IT systems authorized to process PII and/or BII.
 - X Yes, this IT system connects with or receives information from another IT system(s) authorized to process PII and/or BII.

Provide the name of the IT system and describe the technical controls which prevent PII/BII leakage:

CEN09 receives authentication information from CEN01. CEN09 also connects with/maintains data from Census Bureau IT systems that are hosted on the CEN09 cloud environment (IaaS and PaaS).

The CEN09 IT system uses a multitude of security controls mandated by the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 (FISMA) and various other regulatory control frameworks including the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) special publication 800 series. These security controls include, but are not limited to the use of mandatory HTTPS for public facing websites, access controls, anti-virus solutions, enterprise auditing/monitoring, encryption of data at rest, and various physical controls at Census facilities that house Information Technology systems. The Census Bureau also deploys an enterprise Data Loss Protection (DLP) solution as well.

An email message archive system connects to the Census email service/mail servers to extract email messages for archival purposes.

No, this IT system does not connect with or receive information from another IT system(s) authorized to process PII and/or BII.

6.3 Identify the class of users who will have access to the IT system and the PII/BII. (Check all that apply.)

Class of Users			
General Public		Government Employees	X
Contractors	X		

Other (specify):		

Section 7: Notice and Consent

7.1 Indicate whether individuals will be notified if their PII/BII is collected, maintained, or disseminated by the system. *(Check all that apply.)*

		system of records notice published in the Federal Register and
X		Act statement and/or privacy policy. The Privacy Act statement at:

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No, notice is not provided.	Specify why not:

7.2 Indicate whether and how individuals have an opportunity to decline to provide PII/BII.

	Yes, individuals have an opportunity to	Specify how:
	decline to provide PII/BII.	
X	No, individuals do not have an	Specify why not: PII is pulled from other Census Bureau
	opportunity to decline to provide	Information Systems; therefore, there is not an opportunity to
	PII/BII.	decline to provide PII at the CEN09 system level.

7.3 Indicate whether and how individuals have an opportunity to consent to particular uses of their PII/BII.

	Yes, individuals have an opportunity to consent to particular uses of their	Specify how:
	PII/BII.	
X	No, individuals do not have an	Specify why not: PII is pulled from other Census Bureau
	opportunity to consent to particular	Information Systems; therefore, there is not an opportunity to
	uses of their PII/BII.	consent to particular uses of PII at the CEN09 system level.

7.4 Indicate whether and how individuals have an opportunity to review/update PII/BII pertaining to them.

	Yes, individuals have an opportunity to	Specify how:
	review/update PII/BII pertaining to	
	them.	
X	No, individuals do not have an	Specify why not: PII is pulled from other Census Bureau
X	No, individuals do not have an opportunity to review/update PII/BII	Specify why not: PII is pulled from other Census Bureau Information Systems; therefore, there is not an opportunity to

Section 8: Administrative and Technological Controls

8.1 Indicate the administrative and technological controls for the system. *(Check all that apply.)*

X	All users signed a confidentiality agreement or non-disclosure agreement.
X	All users are subject to a Code of Conduct that includes the requirement for confidentiality.
X	Staff (employees and contractors) received training on privacy and confidentiality policies and practices.
X	Access to the PII/BII is restricted to authorized personnel only.
X	Access to the PII/BII is being monitored, tracked, or recorded. Explanation: Only authorized government/contractor personnel are allowed to access PII within a system. Authorizations for users occur yearly, at a minimum in accordance with applicable Bureau, Agency, and Federal policies/guidelines. In addition, audit logs are in place and assessed per NIST control AU-03, Content of Audit records.
	condition of the content of the condition
X	The information is secured in accordance with the Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) requirements.
	Provide date of most recent Assessment and Authorization (A&A): July 8, 2020
	☐ This is a new system. The A&A date will be provided when the A&A package is approved.

X	The Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 199 security impact category for this system is a moderate or higher.
X	NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-122 and NIST SP 800-53 Revision 4 Appendix J recommended security controls for protecting PII/BII are in place and functioning as intended; or have an approved Plan of Action and Milestones (POA&M).
X	A security assessment report has been reviewed for the information system and it has been determined that there are no additional privacy risks.
X	Contractors that have access to the system are subject to information security provisions in their contracts required by DOC policy.
X	Contracts with customers establish DOC ownership rights over data including PII/BII.
X	Acceptance of liability for exposure of PII/BII is clearly defined in agreements with customers.
	Other (specify):

8.2 Provide a general description of the technologies used to protect PII/BII on the IT system. (*Include data encryption in transit and/or at rest, if applicable*).

Census Bureau Information technology systems employ a multitude of layered security controls to protect PII at rest, during processing, as well as in transit. These NIST 800-53 controls, at a minimum, are deployed and managed at the enterprise level including, but not limited to the following:

- Intrusion Detection | Prevention Systems (IDS | IPS)
- Firewalls
- Mandatory use of HTTP(S) for Census Public facing websites
- Use of trusted internet connection (TIC)
- Anti-Virus software to protect host/end user systems
- Encryption of databases (Data at rest)
- Encryption of data in transit HTTPS/SSL/TLS
- HSPD-12 Compliant PIV cards
- Access Controls

Census Bureau Information technology systems also follow the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards including special publications 800-53, 800-63, 800-37 etc. Any system within the Census that contains, transmits, or processes PII has a current authority to operate (ATO) and goes through continuous monitoring on a yearly basis to ensure controls are implemented and operating as intended. The Census Bureau also deploys a DLP solution as well.

Section 9: Privacy Act

9.1	Is the F	PII/BII searchable by a personal identifier (e.g, name or Social Security number)?
		Yes, the PII/BII is searchable by a personal identifier.
	X_	No, the PII/BII is not searchable by a personal identifier.

9.2 Indicate whether a system of records is being created under the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552a. (A new system of records notice (SORN) is required if the system is not covered

by an existing SORN).

As per the Privacy Act of 1974, "the term 'system of records' means a group of any records under the control of any agency from which information is retrieved by the name of the individual or by some identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to the individual."

	Yes, this system is covered by an existing system of records notice (SORN).
	Provide the SORN name, number, and link. (list all that apply):
	Yes, a SORN has been submitted to the Department for approval on (date).
X	No, this system is not a system of records and a SORN is not applicable.
	It has been determined that CEN09 is not a system of records. As a result, IT systems
	containing PII/BII that are hosted on the CEN09 servers are governed by the SORN(s)
	specific to the record types stored within the IT system and must be used in accordance
	with the purpose(s) enumerated in the SORN.

Section 10: Retention of Information

10.1 Indicate whether these records are covered by an approved records control schedule and monitored for compliance. (Check all that apply.)

X	There is an approved record control schedule.
	Provide the name of the record control schedule:
	Please see individual IT systems/CEN plans hosted on CEN09 for record control schedules.
	Trease see marviadar 11 systems CEIV plans hosted on CEIVO) for record condor senedates.
	RS 1 Item 23 Employee Performance File System Records;
	GRS 2 Item 1 Individual Employee Pay Record
	GRS 2 Item 8 Individual Employee Pay Record Time and Attendance Input Records
	GRS 3.1: General Technology Management Records
	GRS 3.2: Information Systems Security Records
	GRS 4.2: Information Access and Protection Records
	GRS 4.3: Input Records, Output Records, and Electronic Copies
	Demographic Directorate
	N1-29-99-5, N1-29-89-3, N1-29-87-3, N1-29-86-3, NC1-29-85-1, NC1-29-79-7
	Economics Directorate
	N1-029-10-2, N1-029-10-3, N1-029-12-004, N1-029-10-4
	Company Statistics Division
	N1-29-10-1
	Economic Surveys Division
	N1-29-03-1NC1-29-80-15, NC1-29-79-4, NC1-29-78-15 NC1-29-78-8
	Manufacturing and Construction Division
	NC1-29-81-10
	Decennial Directorate
	NI-29-05-01, N1-29-10-5
	American Community Survey
	DAA-0029-2015-0001
	No, there is not an approved record control schedule.
	Provide the stage in which the project is in developing and submitting a records control schedule:
X	Yes, retention is monitored for compliance to the schedule.
	No, retention is not monitored for compliance to the schedule. Provide explanation:

1			

10.2 Indicate the disposal method of the PII/BII. (Check all that apply.)

Disposal			
Shredding	X	Overwriting	
Degaussing	X	Deleting	X
Other (specify):			

Section 11: NIST Special Publication 800-122 PII Confidentiality Impact Level

11.1 Indicate the potential impact that could result to the subject individuals and/or the organization if PII were inappropriately accessed, used, or disclosed. (The PII Confidentiality Impact Level is not the same, and does not have to be the same, as the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 199 security impact category.)

	Low – the loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability could be expected to have a limited adverse
	effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.
	Moderate – the loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability could be expected to have a serious
	adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.
X	High – the loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability could be expected to have a severe or
	catastrophic adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.

11.2 Indicate which factors were used to determine the above PII confidentiality impact levels. (Check all that apply.)

X	Identifiability	Provide explanation: PII/BII stored/ maintained can be used to directly identify individuals
X	Quantity of PII	Provide explanation: The collection is for Census Bureau Censuses and surveys, therefore, a severe or catastrophic number of individuals would be affected if there was loss, theft or compromise of the data.
X	Data Field Sensitivity	Provide explanation: The PII/BII, alone or in combination, are directly usable in other contexts and make the individual or organization vulnerable to harms, such as identity theft, embarrassment, loss of trust, or costs.
X	Context of Use	Provide explanation: Disclosure of the PII/BII in this IT system may result in severe or catastrophic harm to the individual or organization.
X	Obligation to Protect Confidentiality	Provide explanation: PII/BII collected is required to be protected in accordance with laws. Violations may result in severe civil or criminal penalties.
X	Access to and Location of PII	The PII is physically located on servers owned and managed by a

		third-party vendor at offsite facilities located in the United States.
		The third-party vendors used are Federal Risk and Authorization
		Management Program (FedRAMP) approved Cloud Service
		Providers (CSPs).
Ī	Other:	Provide explanation:

Section 12: Analysis

12.1 Identify and evaluate any potential threats to privacy that exist in light of the information collected or the sources from which the information is collected. Also, describe the choices that the bureau/operating unit made with regard to the type or quantity of information collected and the sources providing the information in order to prevent or mitigate threats to privacy. (For example: If a decision was made to collect less data, include a discussion of this decision; if it is necessary to obtain information from sources other than the individual, explain why.)

Although this IT system can only be accessed by authorized individuals that have a business need to know, the potential risk from insider threat to the organization, which may cause harm such as identity theft, embarrassment, loss of trust, or cost, still exists. The Census Bureau conducts routine security awareness training on recognizing and reporting potential indicators of insider threat. Insider threat is always possible. In addition to the security protocols already described in this assessment, the Census Bureau limits access to sensitive information to sworn employees who have an authorized business need to know.

12.2 Indicate whether the conduct of this PIA results in any required business process changes.

	Yes, the conduct of this PIA results in required business process changes. Explanation:
X	No, the conduct of this PIA does not result in any required business process changes.

12.3 Indicate whether the conduct of this PIA results in any required technology changes.

	Yes, the conduct of this PIA results in required technology changes. Explanation:
X	No, the conduct of this PIA does not result in any required technology changes.